New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1138. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK STATE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A Member Expelled on Suspicion of Furnishing Reports to the New-York Daily Times.

Monument to the Wallabout Martyrs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 10—11 P. M.

The Know-Nothings are still in Council here—still going over the details of the Constitution. I believed they sat up with it; that they tinker it every time they assemble in Stone Council, I know.

The morning session of to-day was inaugurated by the transaction of some unimportant business. Finally, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the Reports of the majority and minority of the Committee appointed to frame a Constitution. Hon. BENJAMIN BROOKS in the Chair. The Statement of Representation was the sticking point, but it was finally passed the same as at present—one Supervisor from each Council.

The next question was the manner of making appointments. It was finally agreed to leave the manner of making the town, district and county nominations to the respective localities. On this question there was long debate.

Mr. URLEHART asked that the clamor-craving members—to those sounded to Joseph when he stricken sent. This proposition was at once put down; said to the "Jesuit wife" is still a stumbling block in the way of those desiring membership.

The remainder of the Constitution is substantially the same as before.

This business concluded, the finances were brought under consideration. The Committee report an empty treasury, and an indebtedness of two thousand and ninety dollars. They propose to replenish by soliciting a donation of five dollars from each Council, and to tax each member of a subordinate Council two cents per quarter, or eight cents per year.

About this time, Mr. CHURCH, of Madison, was observed by one of the vigilant members writing on an old envelope. He was called upon to explain by Mr. BULLOCK, of New-York, who accused him of furnishing the reports for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. Other members demanded that the document should be exhibited, which demand Mr. CHURCH declined not to comply with, at the same time putting the paper in his pocket, and defying the crowd. Tremendous excitement and many cries of "Traitor" followed this act. Senator BROOKS asked to see the paper. With this request Mr. CHURCH complied, when it was ascertained that the writing consisted of the words "W. MARMONT," the name of a friend residing in one of the Western cities.

Mr. ARRIGOS STEVENS denounced Mr. CHURCH as a perjured traitor, and declared the words written to be a cipher, which he thus interpreted: "W" was intended for "Wallabout;" "Mar" for "Martyrs," and "Mont" for "Monument." The whole, put together, read, "Wallabout Martyrs' Monument." There had been a proposition made to build a monument over the bones of the martyrs at the Wallabout. These mysterious words were to be the key to the information to be given to your Paul Pry.

I know Mr. STEVENS was a "cunning man," but who would have thought that he had such a genius for deciphering hieroglyphics? He would be invaluable among the ruins of Nineveh.

To the charges made by STEVENS, Mr. CHURCH replied at length, avowing himself an Anti-Slavery man, and expressing his conviction that no party could exist in the North which was Pro-Slavery in its tendencies. He repelled the charge that he had perjured himself, or that he had given any information for publication. [Here followed prolonged hootings, and cries of "Put him out."]

Mr. CHURCH had talked with various friends, Mr. SWAIN included; he hoped to talk with them again. [Renewed hootings, and invigorated cries of "Put him out."] So went on Mr. CHURCH; so went on the hootings and demands for speedy exit.

When he was through, Mr. SCHAFFER gave utterance to his indignation. He was followed by Messrs. LOVELL and STEVENS, who were similar in sentiment and style.

It was edifying to "Paul," who enjoyed the scene immensely. He will some day describe it in full. There was a reorganization of the "Ben. Gordon" of the 5th, 6th and 8th of October, and a renewal of the scenes then enacted.

Mr. CHURCH was still further charged with having visited the telegraph office, with having bought a newspaper, and with having put a sealed letter in the Post-Office. There was a Committee of Investigation appointed.

Mr. CHURCH, of course, repelled any charges affecting his personal character as a man; but of course it passed for little. The end of all was, that they voted to expel him—about one-half of those present taking sides pro and con.

The PRESIDENT kindly volunteered to protect Mr. CHURCH on his passage out—seeming to think such protection necessary. His offer was declined, and Mr. CHURCH passed from the Council-chamber undisturbed.

All for nothing, gentlemen. The "undisguised" is still in your Councils, and, whether he intrudes or not, will be very apt to remain. So keep cool, and take it as easy as does PAUL PRY.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 10.

Applications for the Clerkship of the Court of Claims are very numerous. The Clerk will most probably be appointed this week, and the rules be adopted next week.

Providence Municipal Election.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, May 10.

The Know-Nothings, at our Municipal election yesterday, carried the city. The majority for SMITH for Mayor is 681. All the seven Aldermen are Know-Nothings; three of them, however, were on the Whig ticket. Of the Committee, twenty out of the twenty-eight are Know-Nothings.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 10.

According to appointment, on Thursday last a large number of citizens of Kansas, and Platte and Clay Counties, Mo., assembled at Leavenworth. Much excitement was manifested at the murder of CLARK, and a great disposition was evinced to hang McCRACKEN the commanding officer at the Fort refused to give him up, and nothing was done.

A letter from the western part of the Territory, dated the evening of the 24, states that cholera had appeared in a malignant form, thirteen deaths having occurred in twenty-four hours. It is also represented to be as bad as worse in Kansas City.

Cholera Among the Emigrants.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 10.

Daily accounts continue to record the ravages by cholera among the emigrants on the Upper Mississippi boats, which are generally crowded with passengers beyond their capacity. An unusual fatality attends the disease.

Commencement Exercises.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 10.

A public dinner has been tendered to Commander HOWARTH of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, as a testimonial for his gallant conduct in the KOSSUTA affair.

The *St. Louis* arrived up this morning and exchanged salutes with the Navy-Yard.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.

Governor Gardner Refuses to Remove Judge Loring.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 10.

In the House, this morning, a message was received from Governor GARDNER respectfully declining to remove Judge LORING, in accordance with the address of the two branches of the Legislature. The message is written loyally. The House refused to take the message to the Committee on Federal Relations, but laid it on the table, and ordered five thousand copies to be printed.

The Personal Liberty Bill—Governor Gardner's Decision in Regard to Judge Loring.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 10.

The Senate to-day passed to a third reading the Personal Liberty bill, which nullifies the Fugitive Slave law.

A majority of the Governor's Council were adverse to his decision retaining Judge LORING in office. The decision appears to give much satisfaction in Boston, but will probably act strongly against his future political prospects in the State at large.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 10.

The schooner *Warrenton*, from Hancock, Maine, was run into by the ship *Miss May Hinkley*, from New-Orleans, at two o'clock yesterday morning, fifteen miles S. S. W. of Cape Cod. The *May Hinkley* had her mainmast carried away. She took off Capt. WOODYER, the crew, and six lady passengers of the *Warrenton*, leaving Mrs. STRATTON and Miss WOODYER, the Captain's daughter, on the wreck, and the vessel drifting off before the wind, they were rescued by a life-boat, which was sent off to them this morning. The *Warrenton* is now safely anchored off Scituate.

The schooner *Star*, from Surry for Boston, went ashore at Scituate yesterday. The crew were saved by a life-boat. The vessel is a total loss.

From China.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 10.

We are in possession of a dispatch dated Canton, March 14, received *via* London per telegraph from Trieste, which says: There is no change in the markets and no Teas for the United States. Sterling bills are quoted at 4/3½. East India Company's bills 267 rupees. Freights £3 5s. to England, and $18 to the United States.

Postmaster Kendall of New-Orleans Again Arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 8.

Postmaster KENDALL has been again arrested on another charge of robbing a letter from Galveston to parties in this city, of five hundred dollars.

From the Plains.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, May 9.

Letters from Leavenworth, Kansas, announce the arrival of the Salt Lake mail. The Sioux Indians had driven off the mules from the mail station at Devil's Gate, also all the animals belonging to the traders. The people of Sweet Water had quitted their settlements for safety. All is quiet this side of Fort Leavenworth, but the Indians are making threats. The mail party, consisting of fifteen persons, traveled only at night, and were not molested. The April and May outward mails were fallen in with in good condition.

Catholic Convention in Baltimore, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 10.

The second public meeting of the Catholic Provincial Council was held this morning. There was an immense audience. A sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. MCCAFFREY, on the deceased prelates since the last Council.

We have no mail this morning south of Savannah.

Sailing of the United States Brig-of-War Dolphin.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 10.

The United States brig-of-war *Dolphin* sailed from Norfolk yesterday for the coast of Africa.

Annual Meeting of the American Bible Union.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 10.

The Bible Union was engaged to-day in discussing the subject of Christian Union, in which Dr. EATON and THOMAS SHEPARD took part. Dr. ASHMACADE gave an eloquent address this morning. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Virginia, is speaking this evening.

Know-Nothing Election.

MOBILE, Monday, May 7.

JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Know-Nothing, has been elected Judge of the Probate Court for this County, beating the Democratic candidate by 1,100 majority.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Thursday, May 10.

A man named MICHAEL FALLIS, of New-York City, where he has a family, was injured by the railroad collision yesterday and died at the American House in this place.

Canal Navigation.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, May 10.

The Oswego Canal is not navigable yet, but the Superintendents hope to have it ready by to night.

☞ The Portland *State of Maine* states that Hon. MOSES MCDONALD, late Representative in Congress, is to be appointed disbursing officer during the completion of the new Custom-House at Portland, with a compensation of $8 per day for his services. MAC is another of the victims of Nebraskaism. He is said to have enjoyed a fair reputation before he went to Congress and voted with the Compromise breakers, since when his light has been under a bushel. He has had the promise of some half dozen places since that day, but hitherto none of his hopes have been satisfied. His own experience, no less than the history of the PIERCE dynasty, should assure him that if he is *promised* the little Portland sop above noted, he won't get it.

GOING ABROAD.—Hon. E. B. MORGAN, of the Cayuga District; Hon. BENJAMIN PRINGLE, of the Thirtieth Congressional District of New-York, and Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., of the Fifth Congressional District of Maine, contemplate setting out upon a European tour on the 16th inst.

Commissioners of Emigration.

Nothing of special public interest was transacted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration on Tuesday. Standing Committees for the year were appointed. EDWARD D. MORGAN, appointed by GOV. CLARK to act as Commissioner in place of CHAS. H. MARSHAL, Esq., being present, was qualified and took his seat as a member of the Board.

A Foundling.

A little girl named CHEESEMAN, or CHEESEBROUGH, about five years of age, was found, and taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station-House on Wednesday evening, where, for the present, she is properly cared for.

Seduction.

JAMES DONOHUE, a shoemaker, and widower, residing at No. 236 Houston-street, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of seducing Mrs. FRANCES MCDONALD by means of certain representations. He was committed for examination by Justice WELSH.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Fredericksburg *Herald* of the 7th says: "The wheat prospect in Stafford and King George, for twenty-five miles along the Rappahannock, is unusually promising. In many fields the growth is knee high, promising an early harvest. We have had several refreshing showers within the last week, but appearances indicate that they were only partial. The joint worm generally makes its appearance about the 15th. We have heard but little of it thus far. One gentleman plucked from a bunch of wheat a stalk which was attached at the first joint, and, on opening it, discovered half a dozen insects almost matured into flies—the wings of the insect being half formed.

PENNSYLVANIA MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The principal provisions of the bill have already been given in these columns. One of the amendments makes it compulsory on the purchasers to sell all canal boats upon the present connection at Columbia with the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canals and at each of the intermediate points. The trade or passenger business to discriminate against the trade or passenger business of the said canals, neither shall they at any time charge more for boats or other articles passing the out-let locks at Columbia than is now charged for the passage of similar boats or crafts through other out-let locks owned by the State.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

May, 1855.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Anti-Slavery Society—Anniversary meetings—Free Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-street, 9 A. M.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—10 A. M.; Tabernacle.

City Anti-Slavery Society—Anniversary—Broadway Tabernacle 7½ P. M.

New-York City Colonization Society—Brooklyn.

Central American Education Society—Anniversary meeting at 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square; sermon by Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., of this City.

GARRISONIANS IN COUNCIL.

A NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

NOT AGREED TO DISSOLVE THE UNION

Mrs. Rose at Fault in Constitutional Learning.

DENOUNCING THE INDEPENDENT.

ABUSING MR. SUMNER.

PRETTY NEAR A ROW IN THE HOUSE.

Free and Easy Talk of Garrisons, Burleigh, Rose, Snodgrass, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society (Old School, GARRISON Section,) for the purpose of "free discussion" and the transaction of business, was held yesterday at the Tremont Temple Church, Sullivan-street, near Houston. The attendance was decidedly small, and, although most of the "great guns" were present, the proceedings, for this organization—usually so spicy—were exceedingly "flat, stale and unprofitable."

After waiting some time for a more numerous audience to assemble, Mr. GARRISON, at 10½ o'clock, called the meeting to order, and announced that they would, as was the custom of the Society, pause for a few moments, to enable any one present to offer up vocal prayer, if he or she desired so to do.

Rev. Mr. GRISWOLD, of Connecticut, (a Christian Baptist minister,) thereupon rose and offered up a few of prayer.

The Chairman, after imploring that the speeches to-day should be short and pithy, presented a friendly remonstrance on the subject of Slavery received from the religious people of Scotland, of every denomination, and signed by a very large number of clergymen in behalf of their congregations. A question then arose as to when the public anniversary meetings of the Society should terminate; and, after some discussion, it was finally agreed that public meetings should be held on this day and evening for general discussion, and that to-morrow (Friday) forenoon there should be a private meeting of the members of the Association for the purpose of consideration. The following ladies and gentlemen were then appointed a committee to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year: Edmund Quincy, Robert Purvis, Susan B. Anthony, James Mott, James Barnaby, H. C. Hewelin, Lydia Mott, A. T. Foss, and S. S. Griswold.

The following Committees were also nominated:

Business Committee—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Oliver Johnson, Wm. H. Fuller, Robert Purvis, Wm. W. Brown, Charles L. Remond, and Abby Kelly Foster.

Finance Committee—Abby Kelly Foster, Susan B. Anthony, Aaron M. Powell, Rowland Johnson, Amos Ruggles.

The Business Committee having retired to the vestry to concoct resolutions and so forth, Mr. EDMUND QUINCY, of Boston, took the Chair temporarily, and the resolutions appended were offered by Mr. GARRISON, duly read and taken into consideration.

After a few remarks by Rev. Mr. GRISWOLD, Mr. GARRISON, from the Committee on Business, then presented the annexed resolutions, in addition to those already before the meeting.

Resolved, That the following religious organizations, viz.:

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
The American Home Mission Society.
The American Bible Society.
The American Bible Union.
The American Tract Society.
The American Sunday School Union.
The American and Foreign Christian Union.
The American and Foreign Bible Society.
The American Baptist Publication Society.
The American Baptist Home Mission Society.
The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.
The Missionary Societies of the Protestant Methodist, the Episcopal Methodist and Moravian bodies.

—respectively, being in league and fellowship with the slaveholders of the South, utterly dumb in regard to the slave system, and indubitably hostile to the Anti-Slavery movement, are not only wholly undeserving of any pecuniary aid or public countenance at the North, but cannot be supported without conniving at all the wrongs and outrages by which chattel slavery is characterized; and, therefore, ought to be instantly abandoned by every one claiming to be the friend of liberty and a disciple of Christ the Redeemer.

Resolved, That the attempt of the New-York *Independent*, and other religious journals, to shield the American Board of Foreign Missions from Anti-Slavery condemnation, and to represent it as occupying a sound position in regard to the enslaved millions in our land, because of its action at Hartford, respecting certain isms in the Choctaw nation, pertaining to the instruction of slaves and free colored persons in Mission Schools—is marked by fraud, Jesuitism, and the Supremacy of Sectarian exclusiveness over the instincts of humanity.

Resolved, That in the appointment of Rev. Dr. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, of Boston, (stating the present to be in this City, as a member of the Executive and Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society, notwithstanding the publication of his infamous book, entitled *A Southside View of Slavery*, wherein he ridicules the alleged sufferings and degradation of the slaves, represents their condition as almost an enviable one, and proclaims a State of Slavery to be signally preventive of pauperism, crime, mobocracy and popular delusions, and highly promotive of piety and its kindred virtues—that Society indicates a depth of depravity, and a hardihood of aspect, which no language is adequate to describe.

Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT spoke in favor of the resolution to the formation of a Northern Confederacy, and offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Business Committee:

Whereas, The Government of the United States is composed in part of slave-holders, and

Whereas, Said Government extends the same rights, privileges and protection to slave-holders which it extends to non-slave holders, thus ignoring the disruption between justice and injustice, and

Whereas, It turns man into a chattel, and places him on trial before its tribunals on the issue, is he a free man or a slave—a man or a beast? and

Whereas, According to the terms of the compact as these have ever been understood by its authorized expounders, Slavery and Freedom have an equal political right to be represented in all departments of the Government; and that slaveholders have as good a political right to obtain the control of the Government and wield it to the support and perpetuity of slavery as non-slaveholders have to get control of it and wield it in favor of Liberty, Therefore

Resolved, That a government thus constituted and administered, can never be used as a means to abolish Slavery, or sustain and perpetuate Liberty.

Resolved, That the time has fully come to form a Northern Confederacy, in which no man shall now be held as a slave or put on trial before its tribunals on the issue, shall be a man or a beast; and in which slaveholders shall be regarded and treated as highway robbers, murderers and other felons are regarded and treated.

There was also a resolution in favor of the immediate dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a Northern Confederacy.

SNODGRASS IS NOT IN FOR IT.

Dr. SNODGRASS, Vice-President of the Kansas Emigration Society, said that he had never acted with the GARRISON Abolitionists. He was a voting Abolitionist. He had always thought heretofore, that the proposition to dissolve the Union was intangible; that there was nothing definite about it. But now, for the first time, they had taken a step in advance, and proposed something definite and practical—to establish something in place of what they desired to pull down; to wit: a Northern Confederacy. He could, therefore, now for the first time, join issue with them. The Doctor then opposed the proposition for a Northern Confederacy.

Mr. C. C. BURLEIGH—The South buys up the North.

Dr. SNODGRASS—Why do they bought us? You cannot buy up Southern men. (Here Rev. A. BRONSON, a man well known by his peculiarities, said he for one if none he. Mr. Southern man would use do that; they would shuffle like cowards as they are doing now in Kansas. (Applause.)

Rev. BRONSON Rose asked the Doctor whether he thought that if the Southern men had no interest in slaveholding, they would them be so self-sacrificing for the sake of the principle of Slavery? (Applause.)

Dr. SNODGRASS cannot quite comprehend by this interrogatory. He believed some time, and then said that the best answer he could make to that question was, that many men in the South who had not a dollar invested in slave property, and who never expected to have, but who had been educated in the belief that the institution of Slavery was a God-given institution, were among the most ardent, ultra and unflinching advocates of the institution.

Mrs. ROSE turned up her nose contemptuously, and intimated the remark that other gentlemen appeared to have some interest in it or some future time. (Applause.)

ABBY KELLY DEVOTE.

Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER (having rapidly divested herself of her bonnet) wished to know if it was not a fact that the non-slaveholding portion of the white population of the South were to a great extent the property of the slaveholders, and entirely subservient to their will?

Dr. SNODGRASS frankly admitted that such was the case, not only with them

"Entire, and to the manner born."

but with the people from the Free States who had gone down there. [Laughter.] The miserable and contemptible cowards at the South were heroes in the way of arguments than the Southern people. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. GARRISON hoped the gentleman would not be interrupted, but would be allowed to come to the question of dissolution. He would like his friend to show why we should not be disfranchised. [Hear, hear.]

In conclusion, Dr. S. declared that he was opposed to a dissolution of the Union because he believed that the Constitution of the United States was good enough if the friends of freedom could only get the machinery of the Government into their own hands—and this could only be done by their voting and taking part in politics. [Applause.]

GETTING ASTRAY.

Mr. Wm. GOODELL, of Peterboro, then rose and delivered himself of a long-winded, discursive, and eccentric address. He spoke against the dissolution of the Union. If the gentlemen on the opposite side of the question could not remain in the Union, because in doing so they were in a co-federacy with slaveholders, how could they form a Northern confederacy? There were pro-slavery men at the North as well as at the South, and, for one, he would rather enter into political alliance with a JOHN C. CALHOUN, or a DAVIS or a QUITMAN, than with a Dr. ADAMS, of Boston. [Applause.] If they would unite with men but because men, how could they join in form any confederacy? [Laughter.]

Mr. FOSTER wished to know if the Speaker believed it would be right to enter into a union with evil men on the principle that the majority should rule?

Mr. GOODELL replied that the question was based on an entire misapprehension of the nature and foundation of civil government. It went on the assumption that civil governments were mere compacts and optional with each man. This was a mistake. Civil governments were ordained by the God of nature, and every man is a member of civil government whether he wills it or not. He cannot escape the responsibility.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS called the speaker to order. The question of civil government was not a question for this Society. The question was whether under *this* civil government it is proper for a man who thinks Slavery sinful to take part in the compact.

A gentleman in the audience would like to know if Mr. GOODELL thought there was no difference between *civil society* and civil government.

Mr. PHILLIPS hoped that if the inquisitive gentleman wished a discussion of that question he would hire a hall for the purpose. [Laughter.] It was out of place here.

Cries of "Go it, GOODELL."

Mr. GOODELL resumed, and contended at great length that Slavery was not a legally recognized institution anywhere now, nowhere it was the Constitution of the United States, as construed, and that there was no allusion to Slavery at all in the Constitution of the United States, judging that instrument by the plain meaning of its plain words.

NOT IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Mrs. ROSE asked the speaker how he disposed of that clause of the Constitution which made a distinction between black and white men,—which said that only "free white male citizens" should vote?

Mr. GOODELL had the Constitution in his pocket, and there was nothing of the kind in it. (Laughter and applause.)

Mrs. ROSE asked how about the three-fifths vote—that the South should have a three-fifths vote for all these slaves?

Mr. GOODELL said that was a mistake also—that was not in the Constitution either. He proceeded to contend that there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States, that would prevent a black man from being elected President or member of Congress, or to prevent the President from appointing any slave a Postmaster, a Secretary of State, or a Foreign Minister. As to the three-fifths provisions, the meaning of it was obvious: all freemen in the country were entitled to vote, but all negroes not, and they constituted the three-fifths. [Laughter and applause.]

MR. GOODELL IS SENSIBLE.

The speaker was frequently interrupted and cross-questioned by Messrs. GARRISON and FOSTER, and was annoyed by the former gentleman, with some warmth, of "verbal evasion" and "quibbling." At last, after occupying the floor for nearly an hour and a half, Mr. G. concluded by appealing earnestly to the GARRISON party to take down the flag of disunion, and to grasp that great power at the North which alone could enable them to proclaim liberty throughout the land to all its inhabitants. [Applause.]

Mr. C. C. BURLEIGH replied to Mr. GOODELL in a long and dreary speech. Before concluding, however, he yielded the floor by request to

Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER, who thereupon, on behalf of the Finance Committee, made an eloquent and threnodic appeal for pecuniary assistance. She explained that the balance of between $4,000 and $5,000 in the hands of the Treasurer was all pledged for specific purposes, and that funds were much needed for other specific purposes, as well as for general objects. It was desirable that the living speaker should be sent abroad, especially in the West. The good work should be pursued, particularly in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; and ere long in Iowa and Kansas also.

Mr. BURLEIGH then resumed and concluded his harangue; and in the meantime a collection was taken up by Mrs. FOSTER and other enterprising dames, who did not appear, however, to be very successful in the pursuit of dimes. At this time the number of black folks and white present, could not have exceeded fifty. The prospect of the collection, the approach of dinner time, and the coldness of BURLEIGH'S oratory having had the effect of making the audience grow "small by degrees and beautifully less."

Nevertheless, the discussion was continued for some time longer by Mr. GARRISON and others, and then the meeting took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The attendance at the evening session was even smaller than at the morning meeting, not more than a hundred persons being present. The proceedings were dull, and there was little enthusiasm.

The President (Mr. GARRISON) called the meeting to order, and read a long and very facetious, abusive and fanatical letter from one JOSEPH BARKER, of Ohio, late of England, formerly a Methodist preacher of some note, but now a Deist, announcing his sympathy with, and approval of, the objects of the Society.

An additional resolution paying a tribute to the memory of CYRUS M. BURLEIGH, late an active member of the Society, was reported from the Business Committee.

The following are the officers of the Society for 1855-56, as reported by the Committee on Organization:

President—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents—Peter Libbey, Maine; Luther Melendy, Theodore B. Moses, New-Hampshire; Paxton Davis, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Massachusetts; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island; James B. Whitcomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. May, Thomas McClintock; Amy Post, Pliny Sexton, New-York; Robert Purvis, Edward M. Davis, Thomas Whitson, Pennsylvania; George Atkinson, Alfred Gibbs Campbell, New-Jersey; Thomas Garret, Delaware; Thomas Donaldson, William Stedman, Joseph Barker, Ohio; William Hearn, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Thomas Chandler, Cyrus Fuller, Michigan; John Wetsell, Illinois; James A. Shedd, Iowa; Caleb Green, Minnesota; Georgiana B. Kirby, California.

Corresponding Secretaries—Edmund Quincy and Sydney H. Gay.

Recording Secretary—Wendell Phillips.

Treasurer—Francis Jackson.

Executive Committee—William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman, Wendell Phillips, Anna Warren Weston, Sydney Howard Gay, Eliza Lee Follen, James Russell Lowell, Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr., William J. Bowditch.

The resolutions reported this morning were then taken up, and their consideration was resumed.

Rev. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Boston, deprecated the discussion of the morning as useless, unprofitable, and uninteresting, inasmuch as most of the members of the Society had fully made up their minds on the subject of the Union; and expressed his regret that so much valuable time had been lost. He then referred to the Convention as a body, holding views in sympathy with the Abolitionists, and announced that two of their ministers were present from the State of Vermont. This fact was interesting, as it was many years since any representatives of that religious sect had appeared at the meetings of the Society.

The Business Committee then reported the following as an additional resolution:

Whereas, Our friend PARKER PILLSBURY, now in Europe, has of late made some startling and truthful exposures of the pro-slavery character of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, which has created much interest and attention among the religious people of Great Britain, and has caused those exposures so facts drawn from the records and writings of the Board and its friends. And whereas,

the New-York *Independent* has characterized him as "a foul-mouthed libeller," for thus discharging his duty, and meanly refused him the use of its columns to defend himself from so calumnious a charge. Therefore,

Resolved, That the *Independent* has, in so doing, forfeited its claim to impart the reputation of a faithful and able friend of the slave, and made a base and important effort to defend the Board, and that we regret this all the more when the fact is considered that journal has opposed against Slavery but so few years for power and truth—friend of defenders and falsehood on so important a subject.

Mr. BENJAMIN FOSTER then took the floor, and gave "permission fire" to the Free-Soilers, Liberty party men, and "voting Abolitionists" generally, and Messrs. GARRISON and GARRETT SMITH in particular. He waxed accordingly wrathy, in the course of his speech, and used language that would have been considered indecent in any other assembly in which ladies were present. He was particularly severe on Senator SUMNER and other Free-Soilers in Congress, for voting salmon and pay them to the "slaveholding, murdering, manstealing brother members from the South," and also for not refusing to vote the supplies for the army, a part of which had been employed in taking back RUSSELL.

He (Mr. FOSTER,) would no more buy and sell and breed slaves, as do in the Senate of the United States with all there are members in it, than he would the negro exercises of the South were more agreeable than ale; no more would set in the same mud-puddle with pigs and millcaps to men like Judge BUTLER of South Carolina. The speaker then traveled to the Hungarian question, and called them "stupid dumb," and "disliked democrats." Returning to his subject he called Southern Members of Congress "vile wretches," and the Officers of the Army and Navy "miscreants of the Government." After talking in this strain for nearly an hour, the audience became so impatient that he was compelled to bring his tirade to a close.

Dr. SMITH, a colored gentleman, who described himself as a "Voting Abolitionist," defended Senator SUMNER, and admonished the meeting not to pay to PARKER PILLSBURY and others of the more violent of the "brethren." He was loudly applauded.

Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER announced that another collection would now be taken up, and remarked a liberal contribution on personal considerations were called for from the Society in view of the approaching Presidential campaign, and the daily increasing demands for light, for lecturers and for tracts.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN (a fugitive slave) was the next speaker. If there was one class in the country, he said, that ought to be Disunionists, it was the free colored people. [Applause.] But he regretted to say that the free colored people, as a class, were under the dominion of a Pro-Slavery clergy.

Major DOWNING wished to know how the colored population of New-York could be benefited by a dissolution of the Union, so long as the prejudice against color continued.

Mr. BROWN denied that there was any natural prejudice against color. It was all owing to Slavery. He looked around the meeting and saw ladies in black dresses and bonnets, and gentlemen in black coats and hats, and he knew that they took the trouble to black their boots every morning, when they might just as well whitewash them. [Laughter and applause.] There was no prejudice against color in England and France. Let the bond of Union and separate the North from the South and that prejudice would die out here. [Applause.]

FREDERICK DOUGLASS followed in a speech in vindication of the voting portion of the Abolition family, and made a very shrewd and sensible Union speech, although rather too long. Before he got through, he got into a snarl with Messrs. BURLEIGH, MAY, FOSTER, GARRISON, and other members of the Society, from which he in a measure, and abusive epithets were freely bandied. He ridiculed the idea advanced by a preceding speaker that a union could ever be formed between the Northern Abolitionists and the Southern slaves. He should as soon expect to see the Society in union with the colored churches of the City. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BURLEIGH (much excited) said the insinuation was unworthy of the man and was false.

Mr. MAY assured Mr. DOUGLASS of having attempted to stab the Society for the advancement of his personal ends.

DOUGLASS defended himself.

Altogether it was a pretty quarrel.

Rev. Mr. WILSON and others followed, and the discussion was kept up till a late hour.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Maine Law Men and all the Ladies Out.

The American Temperance Union celebrated its Annual Anniversary last night at the Tabernacle. The fair sex constituted three-fourths of the entire assemblage, which was exceedingly large. The building was literally crammed. The pews on the gallery and ground floor were crowded with fair occupants, and the aisles and passages were jammed full of spectators. On the platform were seated the most prominent advocates, lay and clerical, of the Prohibitory Law in the City.

Rev. Dr. MARSH, the Secretary, announced the absence of Chancellor WALWORTH, the Chairman, and introduced Rev. Dr. MILES SQUIER, who offered prayer.

Dr. TYNG, as one of the Vice Presidents, ascended the platform amid applause, and took the Chair. He alluded to the propitious and encouraging circumstances which characterized the occasion, and resumed his seat after calling on the Secretary, Rev. Dr. MARSH, to read an abstract from the Annual Report. Just as the Rev. gentleman had fairly entered on his task, a heavy pattering was heard on the roof; on a sudden old gentlemen began to grow fidgety, old ladies looked at one another in anxious alarm, young gentlemen nudged one another and sniggled, and young ladies endeavored to put the best face on the matter by summoning a decent smile at the pleasant prospects which the heavy and fiercely accumulating rain shower that was falling outside, held out by way of forming an appropriate and agreeable finale to the entertainment of the evening.

According to this Report the donations from friends of the cause, in the year ending 1st of May, have amounted to $9,300 50. State Societies, auxiliary, and other organizations in the past year, have, for their zeal, merited the highest commendations. The *Journal of the Union* is now in its nineteenth year. From the commencement in 1837, it has been conducted by the Corresponding Secretary. Ex-Chancellor WALWORTH is President, Wm. E. DODGE Chairman of Executive Committee, and C. C. NORTH, Treasurer. Office No. 149 Nassau-street.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the report, the abstract of which had been read, be printed under the management of the Executive Committee.

Rev. Dr. PORTERMAN, of Albany, then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the great extension of the prohibitory principle in the form of license laws, and its adoption, under various forms, by thirteen States, entrusting more than twelve millions of people, is a subject of great congratulation; and, as in the work of the people for the protection of themselves, their children and their homes is reason to believe it will both be sustained and become the law of the civilized world.

Rev. Mr. COCHRAN, of Pennsylvania, spoke at length in support of the resolution, referring especially to the history of the Temperance agitation, and the progress of the cause of prohibition in his own State of Pennsylvania. He flattered the ladies of the Keystone State by affirming that, while the law would not allow their husbands to drink liquor in groggeries, they (the ladies) would not allow them to drink it at home. He asserted that three-fourths of all the low, mean, contemptible groggeries were kept by foreigners and unnaturalized citizens. (Loud applause.)

The resolution, on being submitted to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Mr. WM. BURLEIGH proposed the next resolution:

Resolved, That, under the strongly-expressed opinion of the people and their Legislatures in favor of prohibitory liquor laws, we are not at all disquieted and dismayed by opinions and decisions drawn out by those who cry, "By this craft we have our wealth." Our appeal from them is to the people, who, in their sovereignty, will not fail to take care of themselves, and overthrow every throne of iniquity established by law.

Hon. Mr STEBBINS, of Poughkeepsie, briefly seconded it. His remarks were directed chiefly to the recent opinions of certain lawyers deciding against the constitutionality of the Liquor Law, the character of which he illustrated by the anecdote of a gentleman of a very military appearance, who, on a certain day, had his gun declared to be as much a nuisance. The Liquor party and their lawyers were equally bold. (Laughter.) He wanted to know if the people of New-York wished their Legislature to cause to be here every year and one such cases? (Laughter.) That was not on the resolution to be sure, but he must go it for a minute or two more. He did go it for fifteen or twenty minutes more, the remainder of his remarks being of a similar purport to the above.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Music—The "Hallelujah Chorus," by the Harmonic Society, during the singing of which the audience stood up.

A collection was then called for by the Secretary.

Rev. Mr. LUDLOW, of Poughkeepsie, succeeded the recreation of the audience, in the meantime, by a few extemporaneous remarks.

Mr. DODGE supposed their friends on the other side would call this a "moderately-timed" meeting. [Applause.] He was aware that so many people had gone away, for want of accommodation as now filled the house. He thought this audience was like the cholera in Prussia, the longer it could be made the colder it became. He thought it would be made the subject of comment in other cities that there was enough to do business, and he would have been disappointed in point of numbers by any preceding anniversary. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. TYNG rose, amid enthusiastic applause, to

the New-York *Independent* has characterized him as "a foul-mouthed libeller," for thus discharging his duty, and meanly refused him the use of its columns to defend himself from so calumnious a charge. Therefore,

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FRANCE.

Thoughts on Returning to Paris.—The Consolidation of Napoleonic Ascendency.—English Flunkyism.—The Exhibition.—Theatricals, Gossip, &c.

[Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.]

PARIS, Sunday, April 22, 1855.

I had calculated largely upon a surprise on returning to the modern capital of civilization. I had fancied considerably, and as it seemed afterwards, unduly, on the effect of contrast and of juxtaposition in the mind's eye. I had intended to waste some enthusiasm on the cream-colored houses, on the width of the sidewalks, on the cleanliness of the streets, and on the general majesty of the finest city in the world. I was prepared to exclaim, as the spectacle of the Boulevards should meet my eye, "Well, there is only one Paris!" I was ready to spurn Greece, to insult Florence, to slander Rome, and to backbite Naples, in the emotions of returning home to Paris. It was, therefore, with highly wrought anticipations that I set out from the Hotel Meurice, opposite Mazas, for the heart of the city and the Place de la Bastille. As the view of the column, and of the unequaled thoroughfare which there begins, burst upon me, I watched for the effect, and was somewhat surprised to find that none whatever was produced. I laid my hand upon my heart, fearful lest, like *Sir Charles Coldstream*, I might be used up, and incapable of emotion. The new Rue de Rivoli, the new Louvre and the American Hotel, speaking volumes of the energy, capital, prospects and capabilities of the people, presented themselves in quick succession, and I again called upon myself for a sensation, for a display of such feelings as, under the circumstances, would be creditable and commendable. I again found to my dismay, that all the organs of surprise, wonder and delight, were completely silent, and that the utmost of my realizations was that Paris looked natural, and very much as it had often looked before. I now counted upon the reviving effect of that massive sequence of open ground which begins at the Carrousel, and extending through the gardens of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées, and the Arch of Triumph, closes at the Bois de Boulogne and the Bridge of Neuilly. Here I expected to break forth in unrestrainable gusts of enthusiasm, and to feel the most sublime decision for all the public promenades of other European capitals, for the Prato, the Cascine, the Pincian Hill, and the Villa Reale. But, no, the desired mental upheavings did not take place, and I was led to marvel, in presence of the difficulties of getting up a simple expression of astonishment, at the facility with which Miggs, of Barnaby Rudge memory, used to turn on the tears. In melo-dramas, in similar conjunctures, it is the custom to ask, in uncertain accents, whether it be not all a dream. In farces, the sportive personage lifts his little finger in token of a little uncertainty. I did not for a moment suppose I was the victim of unreal appearances, but I involuntarily felt of my limbs, to see if they were not asleep, and to argue from thence that numbness had, by sympathy, fallen upon my head and heart. Even this consolation was denied me, for the prickly sensation which announces and follows the unconsciousness of any part, refused to lend its cooperation at this juncture—the only one, I may truly say, in which it could ever be welcome. The fact was, it was asking too much, to expect that memory could either play tyrant, or prove unequal to the task of remembering for six months. It was no revelation to see the Imperial city once more, and it was quite impossible to be impressed with the actual presence of objects whose image had never been lost. It was just so with the gentleman who was restored to his wife after an absence of six months. He had dreamed on the renewal of his bridegroom bliss, and the inauguration of a new honeymoon. He was somewhat disappointed to find that all the novelty was over in twenty minutes. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? His wife was the same old acquaintance, as he himself afterwards remarked, and he knew her through and through. His confidence, like mine, therefore, was misplaced. My Paris and his Helen were stories too old to enkindle fresh transports.

Still there are new details, even if the groundwork of the city remain the same. Dogs, throughout the Empire, have been taxed by the Legislative Corps, and it will be just to infer, hereafter, that every one which is allowed to live, is worth ten francs a year at least. The *Constitutionnel*, whose office, in the Imperial economy, would still appear to be what it always was, is sure that the people will see in this tax rather a measure of public health, than a means of tolling money into the coffers of the State. This delightful way the *Constitutionnel* has of discovering grand political motives for even the smallest fiscal shaves and dodges, *is* in this age of corruption, a refreshing and encouraging spectacle. This print, however, committed a singular lapse the other day, when it said that LOUIS NAPOLEON'S speech to the Lord Mayor, which that potentate pronounced in English, was uttered "with a slight foreign accent." The *Constitutionnel* ought to know that people who pique themselves upon their skill in languages, and have a certain coquetry and pride in the purity of their delivery, hate above all other things, to be told that they speak with an accent. They may be conscious of it, but they don't desire to be reminded of it. It is one of those *vérités qui ne sont pas bonnes à dire*. The *Constitutionnel* evidently speaks no foreign language itself, or fellow feeling would have led it to spare the Emperor's blushes. I can remember the time when the English papers, speaking of the then Dictator's pronunciation of French, said that even that was strongly tinged with his native Dutch. This was in other days, however. The English papers now hang upon his lips, and dwell upon his accents with gushes of the fondest ecstasy and gratified snobism. The English people have given the *coup de grace* to the glamour the French nation had drawn of them. Their reception of the Imperial pair has excited but one sensation in Paris—that of derision and contempt. Said a Bonapartist yesterday, "Look for a moment at the conduct of the English in relation to LOUIS NAPOLEON. While he was President, they basely taunted him with impunity; while he was Dictator, they put upon him every opprobrium of language and of comment; *when he became Emperor*, they laughed at him for a parvenu, ridiculed his parvenu Court, and calumniated his parvenu Empress. But now that he is the ally—now that he is in a position to profit by the discovered weakness of England, should the opportunity present—now that on the common battle-field his troops are three to England's one, and the French Commissariat feeds the starving English—now, in short, that perfidious Albion depends for her credit, for her prestige, almost for her safety, on securing and maintaining the favor of *this man*, then she makes the degrading display we witnessed last week. Such conduct is worthy only of a lackey. From the Great Bully, England has sunk into the Great Flunkey."

Some people think they discovered in the paragraphs of the *Moniteur*, upon the daily doings at London, certain concealed inuendos of style upon the frenzy of the Britons. One passage looked sarcastic: "In short, nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the English for their Majesties." It reads like the narrative of the progress of a sovereign among his vassals. A suggestive circumstance too, was the decree making HAMELIN Minister of Marine, *dated at Windsor*. I have no doubt, some of the regrets caused by DUCOS's death were softened by the opportunity thus afforded to fill a Cabinet vacancy from the Royal Palace of the conciliated enemy, late the inadequate ally, and now the gratified and willing tributary. You will not, and pity kneeling of the French before Queen VICTORIA.

next month, of that you may be sure. They will run after her, as for any other novelty, but they will not bring earth and water in token of submission.

Six months ago the supposed heir was in the Crimea; he has now returned to Paris, and is known by the title of the Great Malcontent. He is discontented with the generals at Sebastopol, and has published his reasons in a pamphlet at Brussels, which, of course, he has been made to disavow: he is discontented with the architecture and situation of the Crystal Palace, whose Director he is. In short, he is discontented with everything, except with himself and EMILE DE GIRARDIN. The Palace will be inaugurated on the 1st of May, to save LOUIS NAPOLEON'S credit for punctuality, though it is acknowledged by all it would be better for the Exposition were the ceremony postponed a month. The show will not be really ready for company before the 1st of June. The arrangements are agreed upon, and the rules and regulations are drawn up. There will be no free list, but season tickets, not transferable, will be sold at the reasonable rate of $10. Exhibitors, editors, reporters, commissioners, must pay like any one else. Even their Majesties pay for their admission. During the first fortnight, the price will be five francs: afterwards, there will be, in each week, a five franc day, five one franc days, and a *four sous day*. No change will be given at the door, and each visitor must come with the proper coin prepared. A box office for small change will be established in the vicinity, by private enterprise. A turnstile will count the spectators as they go in. Each individual will drop his piece into a slit into the till, under the eye of a policeman. The hours are from 9 to 5 o'clock. The prices of refreshments will be fixed by the Commission at a figure which will be remunerative, without being exorbitant. This will reassure such as remember what they paid for sandwiches and lemonades in Hyde Park. The proprietor of the privilege did not buy it for a sum fixed before hand, but agrees to make over to the Commission a certain per centage of the receipts. The prices of admission to the Fine Art Exhibition will be the same as to the Exhibition proper.

You will have heard that the architect of the Crystal Palace claimed the exclusive right to lithograph, engrave, publish and sell views of the edifice, and sued Messrs. GOUPIL & VIBERT for having infringed this right by publishing a series of views of their own. He considered himself protected by the law of 1793, which gives to all *artists*, the exclusive privilege of reproducing upon paper, &c., representations of their works. Thus far, the law has been interpreted to include painters and sculptors only, architects having rarely produced anything of a nature to rank them among artists, except works to which they naturally forfeited the exclusive claim, by executing them for the Government. But M. VIEL, the architect of the Crystal Palace, urged that the building, both in its conception and execution, was eminently artistic, and trusted that the Court would interpret the law liberally, and give him the benefit of the interpretation. The Court decided that though in certain cases an architect may claim the protection accorded to artists, and though this may be a case in which the conception and the execution entitle it to such protection, yet the interest of the State in it giving it a character of publicity and of common property, the privilege claimed cannot be considered as substantiated. So M. VIEL lost his cause. Public opinion was against him very strongly. When M. CLESINGER makes a statue, the public understands that he ought to control both the right to reproduce it in plaster, marble or bronze. When DELAROCHE paints a picture, the public thinks it perfectly right that the law enable him to fix the price at which he will allow M. GOUPIL to have it engraved. But the propriety of the architect being similarly protected is much less palpable. It is true he only claims protection in the case of his works possessing such qualities as make them works of art, but even then, for him to possess the exclusive right of reproduction, it would be necessary for him to be the possessor of the construction itself, which he is not in the case of the Crystal Palace, nor which, indeed, is he apt to be at all, building, generally, to order, and upon other people's land. So the public is well satisfied with the decision. M. VIEL supposed himself sure of protection, however, and had ceded his presumed right to several individuals—to a photographist, to an engraver, to a die-cutter, to a printer upon pocket handkerchiefs, &c., &c. M. GOUPIL means to bring out his contraband views and sketches at once.

Nothing can exceed the aridity of the Paris daily papers at this moment. I thought the *Monitore Toscano* was bad enough, but I feel bound to say that the most uninteresting journal extant is the most successful—the *Presse*. This paper, whose enormous sale is due wholly to its daily bulletin of the progress of events—the most concise, clear and comprehensive that is published—seems to think it unnecessary to add any other attraction to its contents, and consequently every other element of interest has been long withdrawn from its columns. GIRARDIN has been silent for months. The London correspondence has ceased. That daily dose of *ennui*, M. COIBILHAC's correspondence from Madrid, continues with desperate pertinacity. A New-York correspondent has just commenced, and would seem to have taken M. COIBILHAC for his model. The city item department, three columns long, and which ought, in a city like Paris, to present a constant variety of novelty, is the most dreary waste of inappropriate paragraphs it is possible to conceive of. Thus, in one number of this popular daily we have: a correction of the general belief that cigar mouth-pieces are made of sea-foam, and a description of what they are made of; some by-gone statistics on Chinese agriculture; a calculation showing how many metres there are in a toise; an article, apparently extracted from an Encyclopedia, on orders of nobility; and a quantity of other equally inattractive antiques. One item, six lines long, from an American paper, giving the seven sensations of him who reads an advertisement seven times, caused, I am sure, more satisfaction than all the rest of the paper, except, perhaps, the paragraph wherein GORTSCHAKOFF speaks of the bombardment as a "hellish fire," but adds that *it did little or no harm*.

The Sunday papers understand the city item department better, and *Figaro* is making a mint of money with its weekly chronicle of small talk and scandal, generally giving names, or at least arranging its dashes and initials in a manner to make its meaning as clear as *Punch* does when it prints L—d J—n R—ss—ll. This is a privilege which M. VILLEMESSANT assumes without leave, and he has just had to answer for one such case with the small sword. He was speaking of a very secondary *theatre, where young men do congregate*, principally, as is well known, in a view of making acquaintances behind the curtain. He took the liberty of printing the names of several of these gentlemen, one of whom challenged him forthwith. VILLEMESSANT was disarmed, and *his adversary*, placing his sword at his heart, said "Your life is in my power, but I spare you, as you are not worth killing." The Sunday editor has received a good lesson. Of all men in Paris, he is the most coarse impertinent and unscrupulous. *Figaro* may yet be *suppressed*, like the *Corsaire*. Apropos of suppression, it is hoped in some quarters that the *Americus*, a weekly printed here for private distribution, may soon undergo that fate, as a disgrace to the really respectable people whose name it bears.

M. HOYER, manager of the Vaudeville, having made a contract with M'lle. PAGE, by which she was to have the right to accept or refuse all new parts offered to her, and by which no one's name was to be printed in type as large as hers, except that of M'lle FARGUEUIL, and having successively offered her the plays which she refused, applied to the tribunals to have the agreement broken, on the ground that being "potentiel," M'lle PAGE might go on refusing parts and drawing her salary, nevertheless, till doomsday. The cause was pleaded, and judgment was on the point of being pronounced against the manager, when his lawyer received a note directing him to abandon the suit, as M'lle PAGE had brought about a reconciliation by playing the "Dame aux Camelias" in very remarkable style. It is strange that the young lady in question should have preferred undertaking this character, so intimately associated with Madame DOCHE, to creating a new one in which no comparisons could possibly have been made. That the part of *Marguerite Gautier* should have been played by PAGE, of all actresses in Paris, is singular indeed, for her rivalry with DOCHE, especially in the matter of age, is well known. The latter lady is sure to turn green with rage and jealousy, when she hears of what has happened.

M. SERRET's new Comedy of "The Happiness of the Rich" has been prohibited by the Censure, on account of the personage of a banker whose wealth did not render him happy. If the Bourse people, in attaining riches, do not also acquire contentment, it is of course the business of LOUIS NAPOLEON to keep the thing dark. The Bourse is a government institution, and consequently must be supposed to produce any amount of bliss and satisfaction. You will at once see how the present system favors the production of MOLIERES and SHERIDANS. An author draws a character after nature, or sketches a group from life, and the Committee of Safety hasten to conceal the impropriety from view. And yet this Government claims, at every chance it can get, that its patronage of literature is one of the bright points in its character. What fudge.

DICK TINTO.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The War Policy of Nicholas and Alexander Contrasted.

From the London Times, April 27.

The war which broke out between England and France after the peace of Amiens, though separated from the preceding struggle by so short an interval, was in its nature essentially a new war. The end of the former struggle was the counteraction of the Republican propaganda throughout Europe—the object of the second was resistance to the astonishing talents and boundless ambition of NAPOLEON. In the same way it would, as it seems to us, be a mistake to suppose that the war which we are, in conjunction with the Conference at Vienna, called to wage against the Emperor of Russia is by any means the same contest as that the checkered fortunes of which have during the last year raised us alternately to the highest hope and overwhelmed us in the deepest depths of despondency. A new Sovereign has ascended the throne, and maxims of a new and more audacious policy seem to prevail. The Emperor NICHOLAS commenced the war against Turkey by the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, under the impression that it was impossible to effect a union between England and France, or to concentrate upon himself the energies of two Powers so actively hitherto ranged on the same side. Had the Czar thought otherwise of these two very good reasons to believe that MENSCHIKOFF would never have been sent to Constantinople; GORTSCHAKOFF would never have crossed the Pruth, and we should have been spared the slaughter and the misery which will render the year 1854 memorable in the annals of the human race. Indeed, so soon as the Emperor had discovered his mistake, he showed unequivocal symptoms of a wish to retrace his steps, and defer his enterprise against the Ottoman Empire to a more convenient moment. Strategical reasons forced him to change his offensive for defensive movements, and views of State policy had taught Him the necessity of assuming at least the semblance and outward show of moderation. The Emperor NICHOLAS gave his assent to the Four Points as demanded by the allies, with what mental reservations or concealed intentions we shall never know, for the grave closed over him and them just at the moment when the opening of the Conference at Vienna was about to put his sincerity to the test. He died, that ambitious despot, that insatiable aggressor, and, strange to say, *with him has died all hopes of a reasonable or moderate accommodation—all chance of a peace which both sides may subscribe without dishonor.*

His son and successor was said to be of a milder temper than his father, less grasping, less ambitious, and more addicted to the arts of peace. He has only reigned for six weeks, and in that short period how completely have all such illusions been dissipated. He who inherited from his father a pledge to consent to the diminution of the power of Russia in the Black Sea *has solemnly announced to his people his intention of treading in the footsteps of Peter, of Catherine, and of Nicholas, and invoked the curse of Heaven on his head should it ever sign anything derogating in the slightest degree from the power and predominance of Russia.* We were willing to ascribe this outburst of arrogance and fanaticism to the difficulties of a new reign, and the necessity of compressing suspicions raised by the reputed moderation of the young Emperor's character. We are now fatally undeceived. The Plenipotentiaries of the Czar at Vienna, though professing to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points, peremptorily reject the proposition of making the Euxine a neutral sea, and any demand for the limitation of the naval force of Russia within its waters. Thus, then, Russia formally declares that she will *submit to no limitation* of that power which she was so long employed in the pursuit of crushing Turkey, and that, if we do not take our own course, we can be on the terms of leaving the victim she has marked out for herself to her fate. Now, then, for the first time, the mists of diplomacy are dispelled, and we see matters really as they are. Our own position and that of our antagonist, what he asks and what we are expected to concede, are all plain and clear. We are no longer making war to prevent Russia assuming the protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey, or gaining a preponderating influence in her councils. We are called upon to sign a peace which shall deliver up our ancient ally bound hand and foot to the mercy of her oppressor, and to stand an unconcerned looker-on while the Empire of Turkey, shaken to its very centre by the events of the last twelve months, is finally overthrown by the very hands from which we have sought to shield her.

Are we prepared to accede to these humiliating terms? Are we prepared, because we have apparently been foiled in our first enterprise, to surrender the hard-won honor of our arms, the world-wide glory of our name—to suffer Europe to become the apanage of a barbarous despotism, reserving to ourselves the miserable comfort that our remote position and insular defences will secure that we shall be devoured the last? If these things would be intolerable to a second-rate State, they can not be unacceptable to England, and there seems, therefore, no other alternative but to address ourselves to war, and put forth in the quarrel the best and utmost of our strength. Nor are there wanting many grounds which encourage us to hope that by patience, perseverance, and self-denial, we may bring this struggle, like so many former ones, to successful issue. Our enemy is cooped up within his own dreary dominions, the patient policy of an innocent blockade must wear out his strength and destroy his finances, and the enormous armaments which he is forced to maintain on a war footing must be still more fatal to their own country than to their enemies. We have a brave and faithful ally, already tested in numberless dangers and trials, whose powerful cooperation will ever be with us in the hour of need. Every month that passes over our heads will tend to ripen our military resources, and rub off the accumulated rust of a long and enervating peace. The public opinion of Europe is with us, and, if Courts and Sovereigns vacillate in their resolution, the people whom they govern do not. Prussia may constitute herself a temple for the reception and edification of the old clothes of the Emperor of Russia; Austria may at the last moment shrink from community of danger with those whose counsels and opinions she has hitherto shared; Turkey shaken, paralyzed and exhausted, may leave the task of defending her frontiers and avenging her wrongs to foreign hands; but, with or without these supports, united France and England are strong enough in such a quarrel to fight the battle of civilization, and restore to Eastern Europe a freedom and independence which *Eastern Europe dares not to strike for herself.*

The great battle we have to fight is, after all, not abroad, but at home. Great as the victory over our own corruptions, and we can easily deal with the open force of a barbarous enemy. But the two campaigns ought to begin together. While we are pressing Russia on the north and south we accomplish nothing, unless we deal with equal vigor with intestine mischief. That this country should be governed at such a moment by a league of a few great families, that the administration of our War Department should be abandoned to a valetudinarian; that our War Department should be worked on principles solemnly condemned and unrelentingly adhered to; that the country should distrust the Government; that the Government should have no confidence in itself, and as little in those it employs; and that Parliament should witness all these *things and make no effort to amend them—this is more* fatal to our interests than all the myriads of half-starved serfs that are marshaled between the Baltic and Euxine, or all the hordes of Cossacks and Bashkirs who serve between the forests of the Ukraine and the frozen morasses of Kamtschatka.

Taking Cronstadt.

Lord DUNDONALD, in the course of a letter to the London *Chronicle* on the possibility of taking Cronstadt, says:

Those who have not considered the indirect influence of naval power to effect military results, doubtless despair of overcoming Russia: but opinion, based on practical facts, is a substitute for physical force. Therefore, were the fortifications of Cronstadt—the *dent* they protect—the batteries around Finland and on the shores of the Baltic demolished (as they can be) the Russians would be brought to a state in which freedom, civilization, and the happiness of the people might suggest efforts for intestine regeneration. Poland and Finland would become restless encumbrances; so, to effect their liberation, the Russian Empire might be cheaply and effectually excluded from intercourse with the world.

These objects cannot be attained by authorities who consider it less sacrilege to destroy a fellow-creature between the lawfulness and humanity of warfare wherein one half of such contending party shall be sacrificed, and that in which the less shall be thrown entirely on the enemy, which they instinctively deem "a horrible mode of warfare"—although in truth, proceedings which terminate hostilities speedily are the most humane.

I have privately and confidentially made known to several of the most talented and scientific authorities in the kingdom my "secret plans," and I freely sanction any of those who have favored me by accepting that confidence to state publicly his opinion of their practicability and power.

Movement for Reform—The British Aristocracy in Danger.

A meeting had been summoned for the 5th of May to consider the necessity for *reform* in the Administrative Departments of the British Government. The following were the resolutions to be proposed:

That the disasters to which the country has been subjected in the conduct of the present war are attributable to the inefficient and practically irresponsible management of the various departments of the State, and urgently demand a thorough change in the administrative system.

That the true remedy for the system of mal-administration which has caused so lamentable a sacrifice of labor, money, and human life, is to be sought in the introduction of enlarged experience and practicability into the service of the State.

That the exclusion from office of those persons who possess in a high degree the practical qualities necessary for the direction of affairs in a great commercial country, is a reflection upon its intelligence and a betrayal of its interests.

That while we disclaim every desire of excluding the aristocratic classes from participating in the councils of the crown, we *feel it our duty to protest against the pretensions of any section of the community to monopolize the functions of administration.*

That an Association be now formed to promote, by all Constitutional means, the attainment of Administrative reform.

Upon this movement the *Times* makes the following comment:

From the London Times, 26th.

There is a movement in the city for an object which may be considered as novel, though the matter is old. * * * The projectors—at the risk, probably, of being thought enthusiasts—announce a meeting for what they call Administrative Reform, at the City of London Tavern, next Saturday. As a nation we have long been floundering in the mud, and have lately met with a succession of mishaps as would instantly have ruined any private business. Had this unhappy war been an affair of merely profit and loss, or a sort of company for trading in the Levant, it must have appeared long ere this in the *Gazette*, and the unhappy creditors might have been thankful for sixpence in the pound. The reason is obvious—*it has been carried on by people selected, not for their political ability, but for family, money, seniority, gentlemanly qualities, good looks, or any other reason then fitness for the work to be done.* So, in the language of the enthusiasts we refer to, "the true remedy for the system of mal-administration which has caused so lamentable a sacrifice of labor, money, and human life is to be sought in the introduction of enlarged experience and practical ability into the service of the State." This looks a bold move, considering the material now chiefly used in that service. But, had the present Lord Mayor given one picture to be engraved by a young artist simply because he was his own nephew, or had married his niece; another to a friend's son, or a friend's friend; another to the son of a marquis; another to a young man of particularly pleasant appearance, who could sing a good song and make himself generally agreeable, he might have stocked up his engravings till he had filled every room in his house, but he would never have obtained the Emperor and become a baronet. He went on the simple rule of employing those who could do the work well. But this, though sound, is simple, and though it is much done in private affairs, is a sort of discovery in the public service. Nay, it has yet to be discovered. It strikes the city people, however, that if the public business were to be managed in the same way as a good private business it might be found to answer at last. At all events, the exclusion of the right stuff is enough to account for the failure. As they say, simply enough, "The exclusion from office of those who possess in a high degree the practical qualities necessary for the direction of affairs in a great commercial country is a reflection upon its intelligence and a betrayal of its interests." What they object to is not the employment of sons and nephews, young noblemen, handsome young gentlemen, or men of good property, but the employment of these *simply for being such*, and without requiring them to know anything about the business, or being disposed to learn it.

Had this war been a money-getting business, a ship company, or a railway company, it would not have selected for its superintendent, at a time of great pressure and difficulty, an elderly gentleman, a martyr to the gout, and apt to be confined to his room months at a time. It would not have sent as its agent to a principal station a man who refused to attend to the most pressing wants of the business, and who drove away all the other servants of the company, however ill it did not suit him to be "bored." It would not have put over as the means-mass and commissariat of stores an honest old fellow scarcely able to move, or to comprehend what he had under his charge. It would not have left large ships to be loaded anyhow, and then sent them off thousands of miles, with nobody on board who could say what there was under his feet, and where it was to be landed. It would not have transferred its clerks from snug parlors and quiet desks in this city, where they had grown old in pen, ink, and paper, and planted them suddenly at the head of operations requiring immense physical energy, keen vigilance variety of resources, dashing courage, and other qualities that do not improve by age and sedentary life. It would have done its best to simplify the routine of the service, and would even have dispensed with that routine whenever it stood in the way. Its principle would have been to leave no one succession-lord of postponing all thought of success to a blind regard for routine. *The only principle discoverable in the actual conduct of this unfortunate war has been to employ just the men, just the ships, just the material, just the forms of operation, that would prevent success.* We could name a dozen officers employed who would spoil any business. They would hang as a dead weight on the enterprise, clog its wheels, or throw them out of gear.

Miscellaneous Items.

From our Foreign Files.

The diplomatic relations between the Court of Naples and the Sardinian Government are becoming less and less amicable. The Neapolitan police refused, the other day, to allow some Sardinian officers who are bound for the East, to land at Naples for a few hours. The Sardinian Government has not failed to make known to King FERDINAND its displeasure at this act of discourtesy.

Advices from St. Petersburg mention that for some weeks past no British subject has been allowed to leave the country. The refusal to grant passports is complied with an intimation that cases having transpired of English mechanics having held meetings and refused to work, any repetition of such conduct would cause them to be sent into the interior.

For the forthcoming flower show in the Champs Elysées of the Paris Horticultural Society, a large space of ground in the Carré de l'Elysée has been transformed into a garden in the English style. Four hot-houses are to be erected for tropical plants, and Indian and Arab tents for plants and flowers from those countries.

Earl DUNDONALD is so positive that he could destroy Cronstadt, Sweaborg, Helsingfors, and Sebastopol, at the moderate expense of £1,000,000, that he is ready, with the sanction of the Government, to place his plans before spirited individuals in the city, under whose superintendence the money may be disbursed.

The Emperor of the French left £400 for the relief of the poor at Windsor, and £100 for the poor of Dover. He also presented £300 to the Société Française de Secours, of which the French Ambassador is President. The Lord Mayor of London and the Mayor of Dover have received valuable souvenirs.

The submarine cable, from Cape Kalergn, in Bulgaria, to the Monastery of St. George, in the Crimea, has a length of 301 miles across the bottom of the Black Sea. It was laid down on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst. At present Lord RAGLAN is within 24 hours' hail of the War Minister.

It is intended to hold a "Grand Bazaar" in London next month, to promote the movement now making to extend the use of free labor in cotton goods, with a view to the discouragement of Slavery in the American States.

According to a letter from Kamiesch, in the *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles, the French and English batteries, on opening the fire on Sebastopol, had 500 guns in position, and ammunition for 350,000 rounds.

It is announced that the great painting by WINTERHALTER, representing the Empress of the French surrounded by her ladies of honor, will be finished this week, and will be removed to the exhibition.

M. BILLAULT, Minister of the Interior, has refused to authorize the introduction of bull fights into Paris during the time of the Exhibition. Such spectacles, he says, are repugnant to French ideas.

In return for the splendid tiara, value about 2,000,000 reals, recently presented to the Pope by the Queen of Spain, His Holiness has sent Her Majesty the body of St. FELIX the Martyr.

The Grand Dukes NICHOLAS and MICHAEL, brothers of the reigning CZAR, are admitted members of the Council of the Empire. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was a member under the late reign.

The Russian Government has ordered the distribution of 5,000 silver roubles to the poor of St. Petersburg, in order that they may pray for the soul of the late Czar.

In a fortnight or three weeks the city statue of Sir ROBERT PEEL will be placed on its pedestal at the west end of Cheapside, on the spot now occupied by the obelisk.

The entire amount of damage done at the Crystal Palace on the late occasion of the Emperor's visit, did not amount to £5.

On the 31st of January there were 5,666 convicts under sentence of transportation in confinement in England, and 2,300 convicts were at large with tickets of leave.

An autograph letter of GEORGE WASHINGTON was recently sold at auction, in London, for fifty pounds sterling.

THE KANSAS OUTRAGE.

Important and Authentic Statement of the Facts of the Case.

Memorial from the Inhabitants of Kansas to Congress.

From the Kansas Free State, April 20

The following memorial, being prepared for circulation among the citizens of Kansas, is a faithful and correct account of the recent outrages at the late election:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens and residents of the Territory of Kansas, respectfully represents:

That a state of things exists in said territory, unparalleled, as we believe, in the history of our country, and which it becomes our solemn duty to lay before you, and through you, before our fellow-citizens of the United States. Under the guarantee of your law for the organization of this Territory, and in consideration of the privileges which that law held out to us, we left our former homes, met the privations of an uninhabited country, and prepared for adding another republic to our Union.

The right of civil and religious liberty—the right of suffrage and self-government were set up as the beacon lights which beckoned us on. As freemen we were invited, as freemen we came, and as freemen we expected to live. But we address you now as an outraged and subjugated people, disfranchised and enslaved, stripped of our dearest rights, and governed by a set of masters foreign to our soil, and responsible only to their own lawless will.

One of the States of our Union, strong in wealth, population and resources, relying upon her accumulated strength of almost half a century, and taking advantage of our feeble infancy as a people, has *invaded our soil; seized upon our rights; subjugated our territory, and selected for us our rulers; intending, also, to dictate our laws and make us the slaves of their will.* This may well seem an almost incredible thing in the nineteenth century, and in this Republican Union—the peculiar and boasted land of liberty and self-government—but the evidence of it is as palpable and undeniable as the fact is bitter and mortifying to us, and disgraceful to the public.

This invasion of our soil and usurpation of our rights commenced at the first moment of calling those rights into action. The first ballot-box that was opened upon our virgin soil was closed to us by overpowering numbers and impending force. It became not what Americans have been proud to designate it, the exponent of the people's will, but was converted into the sword of the oppressor, to strike at civil liberty. So bold and reckless were our invaders that they cared not to conceal their attack.

They came upon us, not in the guise of voters, to steal away our franchise, but boldly and openly, to snatch it with the strong hand. They came directly from their own homes, and in compact and organized bands, with arms in hand and provisions for the expedition, marched to our polls, and when their work was done, returned whence they came. It is unnecessary to enter into the complaint, it is enough to say, that in three districts, in which, by the most irrefragible evidence, there were not one hundred and fifty voters, most of whom refused to participate in this mockery of the elective franchise, these invaders polled over a thousand votes.

Loving our country and its institutions, we were willing, if this was to be only a solitary instance, to suffer it in silence, rather than to proclaim to the world that even in this remote spot of our great country, civil liberty was but a name. Bitter and mournful experience, has taught us, however, that this was no isolated act—no temporary ebullition—but *the commencement of a well matured and settled plan by a large portion of the people of one of the States of our Union, permanently to enslave us, and constitute themselves our masters.*

On the 30th day of March last, we were again invited to the ballot-box, under the law which we, in common with our fellow citizens of the States, had, through your body, enacted. Our vigilant and faithful Chief Magistrate had surrounded it with all the guards and precautions with which his authority invested him, and we were prepared to exercise the dearest and most cherished privilege of American citizens, with a full sense of the vital and interesting importance of this peculiar occasion.

The occasion came, and with it came our invading and self-constituted masters in thousands, and with the paraphernalia of war. They came organized in bands, with officers, and arms, and tents, and provisions, and munitions of war, as though they were marching upon a foreign foe instead of their own unoffending fellow-citizens. Upon the principal road leading into our Territory and passing several important polls, they remained not less than twelve hundred men, and one camp alone contained not less than six hundred.

They arrived at their several destinations the night before the election, and having pitched their camps and placed their sentries, waited for the coming day. Baggage wagons were there, with arms and ammunition for "protracted fight, and among them two field pieces, ready charged. They came with drums beating and flags flying, and their leaders were of the most prominent and conspicuous men of their respective States. In the morning they surrounded the polls, armed with guns, bowie-knives and revolvers, and declared their determination to vote at all hazards, and in spite of all consequences.

If the judges could be made to subserve their purposes and receive their votes, and if no obstacle was cast in their way, the leaders exerted themselves to preserve peace and order in the conduct of the election, but at the same time did not hesitate to declare, that if not allowed to vote they would proceed to any extremity in the destruction of property and life. If control of the polls could not be had otherwise, the judges were by intimidation, and, if necessary, by violence, prevented from performing their duty; or, if unyielding in this respect, were driven from their post, and the vacancy filled, in form by the persons on the ground; and whenever, by any means, they had obtained the control of the Board, the foreign vote was promiscuously poured in, without discrimination or reserve, or the slightest case to conceal its nefarious illegality.

At one of these polls, two of the judges, having manfully stood up in the face of this armed mob and declared they would do their duty, one portion of the mob commenced to tear down the house, another proceeded to break in the door of the judges' room, whilst others, with drawn knives, pointed themselves at the window, with the proclaimed purpose of killing any voter who would allow himself to be sworn. Voters were dragged from the window because they would not show their tickets or vote at the dictation of the mob, and the invaders declared openly at the polls that they would cut the throats of the judges if they did not receive their votes without requiring an oath as to their residence.

The room was finally forced, and the judges, surrounded by armed and excited crowd, were offered the alternative of resignation or death. At this point, votes were allowed for their decision. The ballot-box was seized, and, amid shouts of "Hurrah for Missouri," was carried into the mob. The two remained Judges then left the ground, together with all the resident citizens, except a few who acted in the outrage, because the result expected from it conformed to their views, and because it enabled the few to rule the many. When an excess of the foreign force was found to be had at one poll, detachments were sent to others, where it was supposed they might be needed.

At the polls adjoining the one above alluded to, one of the judges, a minister of the Gospel, who refused to accede to the demands of a similar mob of some four hundred armed and organized men, was driven by violence from his post, and the "vacancy" filled by themselves. Threats and violent demonstrations were rife, and another clergyman, for the expression of his opinion, was assaulted and beaten. The inhabitants of the District, powerless to resist the abundant supply of arms and ammunition, the organized preparation and the overwhelming numbers of these foreigners, left the polls without voting.

In the Lawrence District, where was the largest camp of these invaders, speeches were made to them by leading residents of Missouri, in which it was said that they would carry their purpose if need be at the point of the bayonet and the bowie knife, and one voter was fired at as he was driven from the election ground. Finding they had a greater force than was necessary for that poll, some two hundred men were drafted from the number and sent off under their proper officers to another district, after which they still polled from this camp over seven hundred votes.

In the fourth and seventh districts, along the Santa Fé road, similar scenes were enacted. The invaders came together in one armed and organized body, with trains of fifty wagons, besides horsemen, and the night before election pitched their camp in the vicinity of the polls, and having appointed their own judges in place of those who, from intimidation or otherwise, failed to attend, they voted without any proof of residence. In these two election districts, where the returns show one hundred voters, there were polled three hundred and fourteen votes, and *lest all* seven hundred and sixty-five votes, although a large portion of the actual residents did not vote upon either occasion. In the sixteenth election district, hundreds of men came together as in other cases, *crossing the river from Missouri* the day before election, and encamping together, armed and provisioned, made the fairest threats against the lives of the judges, and during the night called several times at the house of one of them for the purpose of intimidating him, declaring in the presence of his wife that a rope had been prepared to hang him; and although we are not prepared to say that these threats would have been carried out, yet they served to produce his resignation, and give these invaders, in the subsequent control of the polls; and on the morning of the election a steamboat brought from the town of Weston, Mo., to Leavenworth, on occasion to their numbers of several hundred more, who repaired to the same boat, after depositing their votes. There were over nine hundred and fifty votes polled, besides from one hundred to one hundred and fifty actual residents who were deterred or disfranchised from voting; while the census returns show not three hundred and eighty-five votes in the district a month later. Not less than six hundred votes were promptly by these non-residents of the Territory, who voted without being sworn as to their qualifications, and immediately after the election returned to Missouri—some of them being the incumbents of important public offices there. Indeed, so well was the character of this foreign vote understood, that the Judges at each one of the several places at which the polls were held, uniformly refused to receive it.

We might continue the list of these shameless details until the blood of every freeman in the world will curdle with indignation, but it is useless. One more instance alone we will refer to. In the eighteenth election district, where the population was scarce, and no green corn, several foreign votes were handed in over-sworn to, a detachment from Missouri, from sixty to one hundred, passed in with a train of wagons, guns and ammunition, making their camp the night before the election near Hickory-town, the place of the polls, without even a pretext of residence, and returned the next day to Missouri after their work was done, their leader and camp being a distinguished citizen of Missouri, *bowie-knife the presiding officer of the Senate of the Platte Country, and who had bowie-knife and revolver behind around him, apparently ready to shed the blood of any man who refused to be enslaved.* All these facts we are prepared to establish, if necessary, by proof that would be competent in a court of justice.

From a careful examination of the returns, we are satisfied that over three thousand votes were thus cast by the citizens and residents of the States, and that a very large portion of other counties were deterred or discouraged from going to the polls. If this condition of things is allowed to prevail, we are reduced to the state of a vassal province, and are governed by the State of Missouri.

It would be mere affectation in us to attempt to disguise the fact that the question of making Kansas a Free or Slave State is at the bottom of this movement, and that the men who thus invade our soil and rob us of our liberties, are from the pro-Slavery men of Missouri, who are unwilling to submit the question to the people of the Territory, and abide the contest between the North and South, which the Kansas-Nebraska bill has created.

New-York Daily Times, Friday, May 11, 1855

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOARDING.

MATRIMONIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY.

STRAW GOODS.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS BEEN APPOINTED BY THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN MCKEON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by entering into the required bonds according to law. All persons having claims against the said deceased are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 1 Bond-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next; and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to him immediately.

Dated New-York, July 31, 1855.

JOHN MCKEON, Executor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS BEEN APPOINTED BY THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ANN MARIA MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by entering into the required bonds according to law. All persons having claims against the said deceased are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 1 Bond-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next; and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to him immediately.

Dated New-York, July 31, 1855.

JOHN MCKEON, Executor.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP LINE—SAILING DIRECT.—The splendid first-class steamships of this line will sail from their pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, as follows:

Steamer ALABAMA, Capt. Comstock, Saturday, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.

Steamer GEORGIA, Capt. Crabtree, Saturday, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.

Steamer ALABAMA, Capt. Comstock, Saturday, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

Steamer GEORGIA, Capt. Crabtree, Saturday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.

Passage to New-Orleans, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage, including meals and berths. Passage to Mobile, $50 in cabin, $25 in steerage. Passage to Charleston, $40 in cabin, $20 in steerage. Passage to Savannah, $35 in cabin, $20 in steerage. Passage to Augusta, $40 in cabin, $20 in steerage. Passage to Columbus, $45 in cabin, $20 in steerage. Passage to Macon, $45 in cabin, $20 in steerage. Passage to Montgomery, $50 in cabin, $25 in steerage. Passage to Nashville, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Memphis, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Louisville, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Cincinnati, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Pittsburgh, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Wheeling, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Zanesville, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Columbus, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Cleveland, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Toledo, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Detroit, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Chicago, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to St. Louis, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Galena, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Dubuque, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Rock Island, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Davenport, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Burlington, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Keokuk, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Quincy, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Alton, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to St. Louis, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Cairo, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Memphis, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Vicksburg, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Natchez, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Baton Rouge, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to New-Orleans, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Mobile, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Charleston, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Savannah, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Augusta, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Columbus, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Macon, $60 in cabin, $30 in steerage. Passage to Montgomery, $60 in cabin, $30

New-York Daily Tribune, Friday, May 11, 1855